

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

SATURDAY,

APRIL 25, 1789.

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AN
THE
EPHEMERIS GODOLPHIN
FOR
M A Y, 1789.
Calculated for the Meridian of
KENTUCKY.

D. H. M.
First Quarter 2d, at 1 47 Morn
Full Moon 9th, at 4 7 Moon
Last Quarter 16th, at 8 29 After
New Moon 24th, at 5 5 After
First Quarter 31st, at 2 29 After

	1 Rem.	Days	Sec.	Min.	Sec.
1	Sc. Tammay.	5	56	51	
2		5	60	52	
3	D 3 p Easter	5	66	54	
4		5	56	55	
5		5	46	56	
6	7 th s set 8. 3.	5	36	57	
7		5	26	58	
8		5	16	59	
9	a 7 th s set 8. 30	5	16	59	
10	D 4 p Easter.	5	07	0	
11	Mars rige 1. 40	5	59	1	
12	Jup. sets 11. 13	4	58	2	
13		5	57	3	
14		4	57	3	
15	Luna near Mars	4	56	4	
16		4	56	5	
17	Rogation Sunday	4	54	6	
18		4	52	7	
19		4	51	7	
20	w	4	51	8	
21	th	4	51	9	
22		4	50	10	
23	Luna near Mars	4	50	10	
24	D 6 p Easter	4	49	11	
25		4	49	12	
26	Jup. sets 10. 28	4	47	12	
27	w	4	47	13	
28	h	4	47	14	
29		4	47	14	
30		4	47	15	
31	White Sunday	4	47	15	

FOR SALE

An undivided moiety of Bartolomew Dandridge's Military Survey on Elk-horn, within three or four miles of Frankfort. This survey contains about two thousand eight hundred acres of land - it's well known advantages with respect to Soil, situation &c &c render it unnecessary to say a word in its recommendation. The terms of Sale may be known by applying to Gen. Wilkinson, or the subscriber.

PEYTON SHORT

March 28 1789.

PUBLIC NOTICE

I hereby give, that I will attend in the Town of Frankfort on Kentucky, on the first day of the next month, in order to offer to sale to the highest bidder, a number of Lots in the said town; payment to be made in produce ext Autumn.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Lexington April 9, 1789.

From the *Friend* in the *Independent Chronicle*, of Decemr the 1st. 1788

To the AUTHOR of a piece published in the *KENTUCKY GAZETTE*, under the signature of a FARMER.

SIR.

NOTWITHSTANDING the file
of humility in which you are
pleased to address the publick, we can-
not help doing justice to your abilities,
and discovering an able lively and spacious
art under the plausible appearance of a simple relation of facts. By
this preceding detail it is implied, that
the scheme of a separate Government in
Kentucky originated from the apprehension excited by Col. Logan's intelli-
gence relative to the hostility of the
Tollars.---- Under this idea we are
led to suppose that all who were con-
cerned in supporting it were actuated
by the same motives, and in pursuit of
the same object. However this may
be, the opinions of persons here,
whose whole situations afforded them an op-
portunity of information on the subject,
must know the fact to be otherwise.

Permit me to ask you Sir, was there
no overtures or intentions of calling to-
gether the "mijam" (as you are pleased
to call it,) tho' you might with
more propriety have said the Anto-
cotic machinations of the *Dixie*? Will
not the judicious and discerning publick
be disposed to doubt the credibility of a
public meeting being spontaneously
initiated by the same spirit, and con-
ducted on the same principles.

While there was a prospect of trade
through the Mississippi, I was myself
in favor of a separation—and had no
objection to the establishment of a detached
government provided it was conducted on
free liberal and democratical prin-
ciples and sufficient resources appeared
for the necessary arrangement of finan-
cial etc.

Although you have very artfully con-
ceived it from the publick, you cannot
deny that, what was collected
in a very extraordinary, and novel
manner.---- Was there not several
elected by only two or three voices, and
after they had drawn up a list of thirty-two
Grievances (a greater number
than in my humble opinion could have
resulted from the information of Col.
Logan, but) which was well adapted
to the views and intentions of the party,
and calculated to excite the apprehensions
of the people. This was the
potentif critics and very wisely placed
upon to propose a measure, but con-
trary to their expectations it appeared
to be the prevailing opinion that the
relief was worse than the Grievance; &
notwithstanding the unprecedented
& precipitate manner of the election they
apprehended from the number present
that the only truly few would not
have formed a majority on the decision; In
consequence of which they pranged
the plan of another Convention, with
a reduction in the number of deputies
from each county; which was agreed
upon.

Although I was not present at those
deliberations, I had at that time no
apprehension of their consequence, but
in the interim news arriving of several
of our vessels which had attempted to
trade on the Mississippi being seized by
the Spaniards and their cargoes
confiscated. I was struck with the dan-
ger of attempting a new establishment
in our weak and confused situation di-
vided of the resources in some measure,
essential to its existence. I accordingly
averted my sentiments on the subject
to a very dignified character, who with
more prudence concealed his and (as
I was informed was used with the party)
at different times dropped words
which led many to believe they were
against the measure, which they were
probably now convinced was far from
being agreeable to the general opinion
of the people, by which means added
to the direct reduction of the num-
ber of deputies, the wile and truthfull
men were elected agreeable to their
wishes; and after the proper forms of
deliberation agreed on the expediency
of a separate government, and rejoiced
on the election of a third Convention.

From a retrospective view of several
circumstances in the conduct of this busi-
ness, and from a firm persuasion that
the measure was really unacceptable to
a majority of the people, I determined
for the first time to take an active part

in opposing the separation; and subse-
quent to the election of Deputies to
the third convention who were op-
prietors disposed to pursue the same sys-
tem; I advised the people to draw up
instructions to postpone their proposals to
the legislature for a separation till some
future period, which they approved of
but from the judiciousness with which the
meeting was held after the election, many
who were disposed thereto had notion
of opportunity of signing them—but the
names of those who did amounted to sev-
eral hundred; and I have been pos-
itively assured exceeded the number of
those who voted at their election, but
what was the result? Is it not well
known, that they not only totally re-
jected the instruction of the people; but ex-
punged every thing from their journals
that carried the least appearance of
opposition—was this agreeable to the
principles of a free democracy? was this
not obeying the voice of their constituents
as they had led them to believe they
would? But I will not enlarge—De-
cency bids me throw a veil over this sub-
ject, which indeed will not bear the
light.

But I must beg leave Sir to compli-
ment you on your candour in avowing
principles perfectly repugnant with this
conduct.--- You say "the opinion of
the whole convention should be my opinion
and I will abide by and support it," I
believe if the good people of Kentucky
were all of the same mood an instant
disposition the leaders of the party would
not have found it necessary to be at so
much pains in disengaging their views.—
Again with great eagerness you observe
that "if we were even to take a wrong
step we might wheel about and get right." This
is an argument I must own I never
thought of: On the same principles
we had better rent our garments (as the
ancient Jews did in times of public calamity)—
for why? because it is
Taylors can mend them again.--- You then
proceed in the common place style of
antislavery advocates to recommend us
for the sake of humanity to relinquish
our opinions, and let the enlightened
ones decide for us but pray Sir
if the people had been in favor of the
scheme as you insinuate in other places,
where was the necessity of these
high flying arguments to persuade us that
they are not capable of judging for
themselves.

But I will now call this curious
paragraph and advert to another part
which more immediately concerns my
own feelings: That I was the bearer
of the petition alisted to be well known
---- that I even made the original draft
of it in behalf of my constituents
I ever intended.--- I thank you for the
honor you intended me by saying it
was "written nighly straight with much
injustice & falsehood".--- But notwithstanding
your judgment it is an honor
you might more properly claim
with regard to your own composition;
--- It is only in the minds of such
accomplished geniuses that the ideas of
ingenuity and falsehood are connected
--- You will give me leave to suppose
it was those Principles of ingenuity
led you to assert that I had curtailed
the Petition with much pridy
Perhaps you will tell me some of her
time that it was with much pridy? I
read it before a public Audience after
divine service, when it was hindred
me for that purpose.--- It was no
doubt the same in equity that induced
you to say that I "slily stole away with
it to Richmond" --- but how that could
be; after informing my friends of my
intended departure, and receiving full
dry letters for this city.--- I leave for
so ingenious a Gentleman to explain,
which would appear from your polite lan-
guage that you consider every one in
the list of a thief who attempts to
remove so much as one stone from that
towering fabrick which has at least re-
in the ideal views of your party.

But still Sir although you conceive
the people at large to be inadequate to
the decision of "Knotty and intricate
points of state policy" you allow them
in other cases to be possessed of much
penetration and leave them to find out
such as inflicting me.--- Was not
this for carrying my candour and li-
ability so far? may not some of them
possibly suppose it was out of your
power.

If your publication had only been
read in that district where your in-

terior character is known I would
think it unnecessary to point out a fur-
ther place or your ingenuity in forcing
that I "declared in Convention that I
had no hand in the matter but merely
to be the bearer of the petition &c
Stand forth Sir and say upon your ho-
nor, if you please any) that this is a
candid representation of the fact.--- De-
cency if you can, that I only said it was
a petition I had no hand in further
than at the pointed request of my con-
stituents except taking it to Richmond
--- which I had done voluntarily, for
though I never asked a man to sign
it, and it contained some feels which
felt not under my immediate notice but
were suggested to me by others, yet
from the credibility of the subscribers
and had neither that time nor even since
any doubt of their truth.

But I will quit this subject, and once
more take the liberty of making a few ad-
ditional remarks on the conduct of the
aristocratic party. It was found in inter-
viewing them previous to the fifth elec-
tion to circulate reports that their
agents had generally come into the mea-
sures—in order that the opposition in
each particular county might be tilled
by an apprehension of the insufficiency of
their exertions—that the partisans of
the separation might again be encour-
aged and most inflammatory reflections
on the very Legislature under whose fane
they acted under so well conducted
a line of political方针 it was no
wonder they so far carried their points.

In yours is a very sudden charge to
become all at once an advocate for the
poor—you observe that their paper have
"been held to the griststone of oppres-
sion" this is very extraordinary in
deed to complain of their profuse bur-
den at a time when you with the ex-
ception of a new and expensive govern-
ment to press them with a double load;
--- It puts me in mind of a driver jo-
sing his ox nearly sinking under his
load out of pity to the poor animal
ments and gives him the spur to keep
up his spirits.

Before I finish our correspondence I
must beg leave to ask you a few questi-
ons expressive of the general scope of
the preceding address—Has not the
popular opinion always been exalted by
every positive means?—How not the
written instructions of the people been
adjudged rejected?—Has any gentle-
man ever yet told his constituents pre-
vious to his election that if they chose
him he would concur in the favor
of the separation?—Have not some of
the most elevated characters before the
last election been hard to sway to jay they
were against the measure because they
were led to believe the people were
against it?—A motion being afterwards
made in the Convention for taking the
popular opinion did not the same persons
oppose it?—It was the unequal division of
our landed property naturally calcu-
lated to promote an aristocracy?—Does not every circumstance and occur-
rence prove the aristocratic spirit to be
predominant?—Is there not a series of
precedents to recur to support of it
if the defined scheme should succeed?
—Is there a necessity at present to risk
any thing if not it is not madness to
risk every thing? Has there not been
frequent overtures and even an actual
attempt made to usurp a government
independent of the general Union?—
which is obvious must have proved
overreaching?—Will not an acqui-
escence of the present object be considered
by many as an intermediate step to
the exiled situation of Rhode Island
or Vermont?—Are there not some am-
ong us猜疑ing to loose forth in the
outgiveth character of Shays?—
There are may their fate be similar?

A REAL FRIEND TO THE PEOPLE.

Taken up by the subscriber
living on paint-lick, a black
mare about seven years old,
about thirteen hands three inches
high, trots naturally, docked
and branded on the near
shoulder and buttock, but fo-
blocbed it is not legible; ap-
prised to five pound

EDWARD STEPHENSON

Jan. 21, 1789.

THE partnership entered into
between Anne Christian and James Asturcus for
making salt at salisbury, will commence on the first day of
May next. It is also notified, that salt cannot thereafter be
had from the partners, or from those employed by them, unless
the purchaser pay one shilling
cash in part of the price of every
bushel: for the balance such
other commodities as are needed
will be taken, in particular bacon, butter, lard, spun linen,
men's fuses, match cows, or
beef cattle will generally be re-
ceived by

CHRISTIAN & ASTURCUS.

April 15, 1789. 3536

OMENABY THE WARD

THE committee appointed by
the trustees of the Trans-
ylvania seminary, give this
public notice to any gentleman qualified,
and willing to undertake the
presidency of said school, that they will attend
at Capt Young's in Lexington, on the second Tuesday in May
next, in order to hear, and
make proposals on that subject.

W. WARD. Ch.

N.B. Any gentleman with-
ing to make application for
that place earlier, than the day
above mentioned, may have a
special meeting of the com-
mittee for that purpose, by ap-
plying to the chairman, or any
other member thereof.

.....

This is to inform the public,
that a certain Lieutenant F. An-
drew Lewis, belonging to the Co-
ntinental troops, molested me in
a public, and scandalous man-
ner, with language far beneath
the character of a gentleman,
without any provocation, and
sent a file of men to my quar-
ters, and forcibly compelled me
before him with threats of hav-
ing me tied and whipt, to grati-
fy his malicious intentions, but
omitted the latter, through no
other principle (I believe) than
cowardice. The same morning
I sent him a challenge, to meet
me upon any place on the
ground, to give me satisfac-
tion for the injury done, otherwise
I should post his conduct, and he declined accepting the
challenge, and plainly mani-
fested cowardice much to his
discredit in said place, the peo-
ple in general speaking against
his conduct; having at present
no other opportunity to vindic-
ate my ill treatment, offer this
to the public as a notification
to guard against his company,
as being one not worthy the
notice of any gentleman.

North bend of Miami April 17 1789.

ANDREW KELSO.

A RUNAWAY.

I HEREBY forewarn all per-
sons, from harbouring, dealing
or trafficking with, George
Cooke, a Slave, who is now run-
away, and lurking about in the
neighbourhood of Lexington,
as they shall answer it at their
peril

JOHN SANDERS.

April 22, 1789.